

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

[7] MELVIN BREBÁN-VALENTÍN,

Defendant

CRIMINAL 08-175 (ADC)

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
RE: RULE 11(c)(1)(A) & (B) PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

I. Personal Background

On May 7, 2008, Melvin Breván-Valentín, the defendant herein, was charged in a seven-count superseding indictment. He agrees to plead guilty to count one of the indictment.

Count one charges that from a date unknown, but no later than in or about the year 2005, and continuing up to and until the return of the instant indictment, that is, May 7, 2008, in the Municipality of Ponce, District of Puerto Rico, and within the jurisdiction of this court, Melvin Brebán-Valentín, and other persons, did knowingly and intentionally conspire, combine, and agree with each other and with diverse other persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute and/or to distribute controlled substances, to wit: in excess of one kilogram of heroin, a Schedule I, Narcotic Controlled Substance; and/or in excess of fifty 50 grams of cocaine base, a Schedule II Narcotic Controlled Substance; and/or in excess of five kilograms 5 of cocaine, a Schedule II, Narcotic Controlled Substance; and/or in excess of 100 kilograms of marijuana, a Schedule I, Controlled

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Substance; within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private school, as prohibited by 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 860. All in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846.

The United States and the defendant stipulated for purposes of this agreement that this defendant shall be accountable for conspiring to possess with the intent to distribute at least 35 grams but less than 50 grams of cocaine base.

## II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

On November 3, 2008, while assisted by Elfrick Méndez-Morales, Esq., the defendant, by consent, appeared before me in order to change his previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to count one of the indictment.

In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held. The defendant responded that the purpose of the hearing was to plead guilty. The defendant was advised of his right to have all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, before a United States district judge. Defendant was given notice of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be conducted under oath and that it was expected that his answers would be truthful (he was also explained that the consequences of lying under oath could lead to a perjury charge); and (c) his right to have the change of plea proceedings presided over by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consent to proceed before this magistrate judge.

## III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

### A. Compliance With Requirements Rule 11(c)(1)

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be knowing and voluntary:

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“Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an ‘understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.’” United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999).

In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and he understood that if convicted on count one, based on the amount of narcotics stipulated between the parties, he may be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of five years and a maximum of 80 years, a fine not to exceed \$2,000,000, and a term of supervised release of at least eight years.

Defendant shall pay a special monetary assessment of \$100, per offense of conviction, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3013(a).

The defendant is aware that the court may order him to pay a fine sufficient to reimburse the government for the costs of any imprisonment, probation or supervised release; that the court may impose restitution to the victim; and that as part of this plea agreement, if the court do impose restitution, the defendant agrees to produce complete information regarding all restitution victims and defendant agrees to execute a financial statement to the United States.

Defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon him, he later could not withdraw his guilty plea if he was unhappy with the sentence of the court. The defendant understood this.

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3 Defendant was explained what the supervised release term means. It was  
4 emphasized that cooperation with the United States Probation officer would assist  
5 the court in reaching a fair sentence.

6 Emphasis was made on the fact that at this stage, no prediction or promises  
7 as to the sentence to be imposed could be made by anyone. Defendant responded to  
8 questions in that no promises, threats, inducements or predictions as to what  
9 sentence will be imposed have been made to him.

10 B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights

11 To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of his rights, defendant  
12 was advised of his right:

13 1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the  
14 government who has the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

15 2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no comment could be made by  
16 the prosecution in relation to his decision not to testify.

17 3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which he would be  
18 entitled to see and cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on his  
19 behalf, and challenge the government's evidence.

20 4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which  
21 would have to be convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means  
22 of competent evidence.

23 5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of  
24 witnesses.

25 Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing his demeanor and his  
26 speaking with his attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully  
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3 understood his rights, it is determined that defendant is aware of his constitutional  
4 rights.

5 C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty

6 Upon advising defendant of his constitutional rights, he was further advised  
7 of the consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by  
8 pleading guilty and upon having his guilty plea accepted by the court, he will be  
9 giving up the above rights and would be convicted solely on his statement that he is  
10 guilty.

11 Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty  
12 he would not be allowed later on to withdraw his plea because he eventually might  
13 disagree with the sentence imposed, and that when he were under supervised  
14 release, and upon violating the conditions of such release, that privilege could be  
15 revoked and he could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. He  
16 was also explained that parole has been abolished.

17 D. Plea Agreement

18 The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed  
19 by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the  
20 record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

- 21 1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.  
22 2. The plea agreement is an "agreement" between the defendant, defense  
23 attorney and the attorney for the government which is presented as a  
24 recommendation to the court in regards to the applicable sentencing adjustments  
25 and guidelines, which are advisory.  
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3 3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated  
4 sentencing guideline computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the  
5 sentencing court.

6 4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation  
7 contained therein, the sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea  
8 agreement and impose any sentence up to the possible maximum penalty prescribed  
9 by statute.

10 5. The defendant understands that if the court accepts this agreement and  
11 sentences defendant according to its terms and conditions, defendant waives and  
12 surrenders his right to appeal the conviction and sentence in this case.

13 The defendant does not qualify for the Safety Valve provision.

14 E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)

15 The government presented a proffer of its evidence with which the defendant  
16 basically concurred.

17 Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to  
18 establish all elements of the offense charged.

19 F. Voluntariness

20 The defendant accepted that no leniency had been promised, no threats had  
21 been made to induce him to plead guilty and that he did not feel pressured to plead  
22 guilty. He came to the hearing for the purpose of pleading guilty and listened  
23 attentively as the prosecutor outlined the facts which it would prove if the case had  
24 proceeded to trial.

25 IV. Conclusion

26 The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11,  
27 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count one  
28 of the indictment.

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After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that the defendant Melvin Brebán-Valentín, is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea.

Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment. After sentencing, the government will move the court to dismiss the remaining counts of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within five (5) days of its receipt. Rule 510.1, Local Rules of Court; Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November 2008.

S/ JUSTO ARENAS  
Chief United States Magistrate Judge